WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1821. [NO. 74.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly n advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all rearages are paid, unless at the discretion of he Editors; and any subscriber failing to give otice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a ear, will be considered as wishing to continue he paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the ayment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis.*

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the cusomary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person n this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid,* r they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

t received direct from New-York and Philaelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him o sell remarkably low. His customers, and the ublic, are respectfully invited to call and exmine for themselves. All kinds of Country roduce received in

1at78 J. MURPH

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina nd the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he as established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all f its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, .C. He has taken the store formerly occupied y Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors orth of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire competent knowledge of his business, in the ity of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself hat he will be able to execute every kind of ork in his line, in a style and on terms that will ive general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* uled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, s cheap and as well finished as any that can be rought from the North.

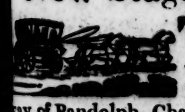
Old Books rebound on the most reasonable erms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every escription, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by ay of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully inorms the public, that he has fitted up an entire EW STAGE; which, added to other improvenents that have been made, will enable him to arry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and xpedition as they can be carried by any line of tages in this part of the country. The scarcity f money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every epartment of life: Therefore, the subscriber as determined to reduce the rate of passage rom *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen ravelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way f Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the ubscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only eeds a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh he same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh riday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury n Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro oy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, tout made, and five feet seven or eight inches igh. He speaks low when spoken to. It is upposed that he will make towards the county f Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased n that county. I will give the above reward if he said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Conord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in ny jail, and information given, so that I get him gain.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are equested to insert the above advertisement six eeks, and send their account to the office of he Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. She is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow Jane Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to her will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on the orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

200 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, five Negro men, viz. *Paris, Jacob, Charles, Moses,* and *Cain.* Paris left his owner the 10th of July last; he is full six feet high, yellow complexion, large white eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, about thirty years of age, has a scar over one of his eyes, and is a stout fellow. Jacob is about 45 or 50 years of age, middle size, gray headed, a pleasing countenance, stoops in his shoulders, has a black, smooth skin, with a yellow cast, is a shoemaker and fidler, and can read and write. Charles is about 25 or 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black, stutters when spoken to, has a piece out of one side of his nose, is uncommonly fond of spirits, and when intoxicated is very forward and saucy, is remarkably well made, and very straight. Moses is about 35 years of age, about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, bushy head and whiskers, a scar on his upper lip, and a down look. Cain is about 40 years of age, very black, a likely fellow, when he smiles the gums inside are black, is a shoemaker, and can read. The four last named negroes left their owners about the 16th instant. All of them absconded without the least provocation; which induces us to think they will make their way to the North. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the state—or $40 for either of them, if secured so that we get them again; 100 dollars if taken in the state, or 20 dollars for either, so that we get them again. It is fondly hoped that every good citizen will use his best endeavors to apprehend the above negroes, and thereby aid in suppressing one of the greatest evils that our land is threatened with. Letters on the subject directed to Daniel Gallent, White Hall post-office, Mecklenburg county, N. C. will be duly attended to.

WM. B. TAYLOR,
JAMES DINKINS,
DANL. GALLENT,
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
ALEX. GREER.

October 19, 1821. 6wt78

House of Entertainment,

AT the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CAMDEN, South-Carolina.

M. M. M'Culloch,

Having recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Deliesseline, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 6wt77

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Swan Tavern for Sale.

Lexington, Rowan Co. N. C.
October 15, 1821. 5

I WILL sell the Swan Tavern, in this place, and three-fourths of the square on which it stands—216 poles. It is a commodious, convenient house, for an ordinary or private dwelling; has comfortable out-houses, good garden, and fruit trees. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars—one-fourth down, balance, one, two and three years, with interest, (if indulgence is required,) will procure a fee simple and possession of this valuable property in January next.

72 BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold, on *Thursday* and *Friday*, the 8th and 9th days of November, at the mill plantation of the late Lewis Beard, all the moveable property belonging to said establishment. Among which there are about 100 head of Cattle; 25 or 30 head of Horses; a numerous and fine stock of Hogs; Stills, and all the utensils belonging to a Distillery; Waggon & Geers; Work Oxen, and Cart; all the Farming Tools, together with several thousand bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of rough Provender; besides many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

The conditions of the sale will be, six months credit for all sums under 20 dollars, and twelve months for all sums over 20 dollars. Notes, with sufficient security, will be required.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER, } *Executors.*
JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Oct. 18, 1821. 3wt74

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company will be held in Salisbury, on the 6th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

October 14*th*, 1821. 5wt75

The Raleigh Star and Winyaw Intelligencer will insert the above five weeks, and charge to the company.

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69tf

Desultory.

BEGIN IN TIME.

Albert possessed, at the death of his father, a wide domain; and intended to ameliorate the condition of his tenants. He daily contemplated this subject, and resolved to set about it quickly. He thought of it in the morning and in the evening; but the follies and the fashions of the times engrossed him for the remainder of the day; still he would do it; he was determined on it. Thus he continued till he arrived at the age of 40, when he set about it in good earnest. But ere he could accomplish his project he died. He did not begin in time.

Helen was an enchanting girl; handsome but not accomplished. She wished to be pious and godly; but she was young, and had so many admirers—and it would do when she grew older. She fell sick, death hovered about her; then she wanted religion, it was then she would begin; it was too late—she died in a phrenzied state. She did not begin in time.

Tom Dashall had a habit of swearing. He would fain mend it; he resolved on doing it, and he would begin soon. He kept on, however, till the age of fifty, and was then a disgusting object of profanity. He began to mend, but next year he departed this world. He did not begin in time.

Sam Thirsty was fond of strong drink. His friends told him if he persisted it would kill him. Sam laughed, thinking he could leave it off when he pleased. He grew old and grew worthless. Then he strove against it, but it was all in vain; he did not begin in time.

Timothy Giddy chose to be a lawyer. He would study hard, that he would. He frolicked with the men, and coquetted with the girls; yet he would begin, he said, to apply himself very soon. He went on in the old way, frolicking, coquetting, and resolving, till the time came for him to appear at the bar. He knew nothing of law, he had every thing to learn; he was laughed at and scorned; he did not begin in time.

So it is with all things in life: whatsoever you have to perform, therefore, do it presently, lest you die, and the work should be left unfinished. Whether it be the improvement of the heart, of the mind, or of your estate—Begin in time.

LIABILITY OF ATTORNIES.

An Attorney at Lancaster, (Penn.) lately applied to the District Court of that place, for a rule to show cause why a writ issued against him for a libel should not be quashed. It appears that the applicant had made use of some words in reference to the plaintiff, which the latter considered a libel, and therefore preferred a suit against the former. The defendant rested his application for quashing the writ issued to arrest him, on the ground, that *attornies at law are privileged from being arrested.* The Court, however, decided otherwise, it being "contrary to the principles and genius of the government of Pennsylvania that any *privileged order* should exist therein. Attornies are equally liable to arrest with any other person in the community. In England this privilege exists, but it cannot be the law of this country."—The application was dismissed.—*Northern paper.*

PROPHECY.

Counsellor Lillienstern, of Frankfort on the Maine, has published a very singular work, in which he attempts to prove argumentatively and methodically, that the predictions respecting Antichrist are now on the eve of being accomplished. Antichrist, he asserts, will appear in 1823; his arrival will be succeeded by ten years of religious wars; after which the Millenium, as he assures us, will commence in 1836.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Extract of a letter.

"Agreeably to your request I here give the *width* of the Mississippi river at several points, between latititude 31 and 33, (the north boundary of Louisiana,) a distance of about 200 miles by water, measured by Isaac Briggs in 1806, who was then Surveyor of United States' lands south of Tennessee.

The width, depth, banks, and channel of this river are variable, and constantly changing. In some places the changes are slowly progressive; in others sudden and extensive. These changes arise from the depth, rapidity, and quantity of its waters, flowing, or rather precipitated, in tumbling whirlpools, through a vast extent of deep, soft, alluvial soil, the surface of which is covered with a close, compact growth of strong *cane*, (*arundo gigantea,*) from 30 to 40 feet in height, interspersed with a growth of the largest timber, whose majestic height and dimensions seem to bear a similar proportion to the timber of other places that the Mississippi bears to other rivers. Whole acres of the banks, to a considerable depth, frequently tumble into the river at different places, through its whole extent from the Missouri downwards. This soil and timber are hurried along by the impetuous current to the Gulf of Mexico, where the accumulation of mud and timber propelled by the momentum of the current, has produced an extension of the river several miles into the ocean, some miles beyond which fresh water of the river has been taken up alongside of ships at sea.

Width of the Mississippi in 1806.

	Yards.
At Fort Adams, near the 31st degree of latitude,	884.62
At Natchez,	862.84
At Walnut Hills,	942.92
Near and below the mouth of Yazoo,	942.82
do above do	1384.00
At latitude 33 degrees,	844.36

At many places between 31st deg. and 33d deg. the width is from 30 to 90 chains—seldom more than 80 chains. Perhaps a tolerably correct average width of the river would be about 45 chains, or from 900 to 1000 yards. The depth is not well known, nor is it easily determined; it is, perhaps, from 20 to 30 fathoms. Below the 31st degree the depth and rapidity of the river are greatly diminished by a number of outlets or passes, through which the waters flow from the river to the ocean. These passes are, *Chafalaya, Plaquemin, Manchac, Iberville, La Fourche,* &c. &c."

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FESTIVALS OF NEW ENGLAND.

In the New-England States, the primitive customs and habits of Old England appear to remain in a much higher preservation than in any other part of our country. There are days set apart for thanksgiving, for festivals of farmers, of merchants, of mechanics, and even of lawyers; of which we Southerners have no examples. We have but one Public Festival in the year, (the 4th of July,) and it is hard work to get up a dinner on that day. In the Eastern States, on the other hand, every opportunity seems to be willingly embraced to eat and drink the good things of the land. The Boston papers just now are full of accounts of Agricultural Feasts and Fairs, Mechanic Rivalries, and splendid Militia Trainings. The Centinel of October 6th thus alludes to the incidents of the season:

"*The Passing Month.*—October has become emphatically the *Holiday Season* of the Farmers, Manufacturers, and Artists, of New-England. And, in these piping days of Peace, no season can be more interesting. We must, therefore, devote many of our columns to accounts of proceedings during this innocent Carnival. The details of the Agricultural Festival at Worcester fill our front page. The Exhibitions yesterday at Concord, we learn, were full of promise; and, being on one of our fine autumnal days, were attended by a large and intelligent assemblage of agriculturalists.

The great *Show* and exhibition of *Substance*, at Brighton, will be on Tuesday and Wednesday next. We are authorized to say, there will be a fine display of symmetry and full-fed animals in the pens. Nine competitors for the Ploughing Match prizes have already been entered; and a fine field, in the vicinity of Agricultural Hall, has been marked out. "God speed the plough."

In the same paper which contains this paragraph, besides the matters which it there refers to, we find an interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the Mechanic Association, who dined together on the occasion, having the Governor and many others who are not mechanics for their guests. Among the incidents of the day, we notice with much pleasure the following Toast from Mr. *Lloyd*, formerly a Senator in Congress:

"*By the Hon. James Lloyd.*—The Constitution of the United States—May all [illegible] enjoy its blessings, gratefully remember, that its distinguishing and admirable characteristic makes it not only lawful, but honorable, for the son of the humblest citizen to qualify himself for, and to aspire to the *First Office* in the gift of his countrymen."

The following Ode, composed for the occasion, was sung that day, and ought not to be allowed to pass away with the day:

ODE.

[*Composed by the Rev.* Mr. PIERPONT.]

Spirit of Wisdom and of Power!
The works of Egypt's mightiest hour,
The pyramid and vaulted tomb,
The peerless fame of David's Son,
The giant towers of Babylon—
Old works of grandeur and of gloom—

Thy curtain'd ark, the jewelled vest
That gleam'd of old on Aaron's breast—
Works for their glorious beauty framed—
All these, by thine informing mind,
In strength were rear'd, with skill designed,
And lead our thoughts to thee when named.

Lone columns, on th' Ionian shore,
And sculptured ruins, scatter'd o'er
Athenian and Corinthian plains,
Of Heaven's departed spirit speak,
That shed a glory round the Greek,
And threw its last light on his chains.

The conqueror's arch, the temple's dome
Of Pagan and of Christian Rome,
That kindling spirit taught to swell:
And many a tall monastic pile,
Still frowning o'er our fathers' isle,
Of thy past inspirations tell.

The arts that bid our navies ride,
And thunder o'er the trackless tide,
The arts of dove-wing'd peace are thine.
Spirit of Wisdom and of Power!
Be thou our undecaying tower,
And our adoring hearts thy shrine.

The attention which is paid in the Eastern States to the Militia Laws, and to the duties they impose, and the exercise which they prescribe, is beyond comparison greater than that of the Southern States. This is about the season of the Autumnal Parades, and we find many accounts of them in the Eastern papers, which those of our southern and western readers who have never travelled would find it difficult to credit. As a sample of these parades, which, with greater or less eclat, take place throughout the whole of the eastern country, we copy the following from the Essex Register, (printed at Salem,) of the 6th instant:

"*Fall Inspection and Review.*—Gen. Appleton's Brigade (with the exception of the Gloucester troops) was inspected and reviewed on Tuesday last, in Upper Beverly. The weather, which was rather unfavorable in the morning, did not prevent the appearance of a large collection of spectators, and deteriorated nothing from the completeness of equipment, and but little from the appearance of this fine body of citizen soldiers. A very close inspection of the troops was effected in a prompt manner by the Brigade Inspector, and did honor not only to the soldiers, but to that active and intelligent officer. The inspection was completed at an early hour, and the troops were ready for review at half past 11, but the Major General did not arrive on the ground until about 2 o'clock, when the line was reviewed and the marching salute paid, after which the troops were dismissed for refreshment. The weather cleared up in the afternoon, and the line was divided and a representation of an engagement was executed in such a manner as to display the discipline and appearance of the several light corps to the best advantage. No accident occurred, and the troops were dismissed after being complimented by the Major General in a division order, and by the Brigadier, in a short and animated address. We have never seen a finer collection of militia than was brought together on this occasion; the light troops were distinguished by their beautiful appearance and correct discipline; and the Cadets from this town, under Captain Story, having a conspicuous part to perform, made a most beautiful and soldier-like appearance; their manœuvres, according to the system practised in the U. S. Army, were novel in this brigade, and had a very striking effect. The ranks of the uniform companies from Lynn were full, particularly the Artillery company, and we think it much to the honour of this flourishing

town to have sent three such companies to the field. Their Light Infantry company was particularly correct in their movements, and the Rifle company was distinguished by the beauty and neatness of their dress. The other Light Infantry companies sustained their established reputation. The Battalion of Cavalry added much to the martial appearance of the line, and their movements and manœuvres on the field during the sham fight, were an interesting scene. Colonel Whipple's regiment of Artillery was completely equipped and in an improved dress, and the celerity with which their pieces were served and manœuvred, did full justice to this important portion of our military force. The Marblehead battalion also distinguished itself by the dexterity and precision with which their artillery was managed. The companies of the line were generally in good order, and many of them in a uniform dress, and we think, on the whole, our militia have improved much since the last Brigade Review."

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

GOV. JACKSON AND COL. CALLAVA.

An attempt has been made, as well by Col. Callava, as by his friends, to prove that he was at the time of his arrest, an *official character*, and that respect should have been paid to his person on that account, if on no other. Setting aside his prevaricating conduct, and evident desire to retain the papers which he was called upon to deliver up, which of itself would justify the seizure of any individual, it cannot be pretended that he retained any portion of his authority as Governor. If not, could any other character, unless it be that of an accredited minister, protect him from the strong arm of the law, in obliging him to restore what it was evident his intention to have swindled from the government, (for it amounts to little less.)—The law of the province was placed in the hands of Gov. Jackson, and in exercising it promptly and effectually for the public interest, though it involved the punishment of a Spanish officer, he performed an imperious duty.

—

Gov. Jackson and Judge Fromentin.

The case of "the Heirs of Vidal *vs.* Innerarity," recently argued at Pensacola, is conclusive on the question of jurisdiction in the dispute between Gov. Jackson and Judge Fromentin. The whole report of this case is given in the Floridian. We give below such part of it as bears particularly upon the question between the supreme judicial officer of both Floridas, and the United States' Judge for the District of West Florida. The defendant in this case put in a plea against the jurisdiction of the court, of which Gen. Jackson in his official capacity acted as judge,) and the point was fully argued before Mr. Mitchell, who was appointed by the Governor according to the Spanish custom, as assistant or law adviser, and who delivered the opinion of the court. The court quoted the commission given by the President to Gov. Jackson, which is in the following words:

"James Monroe, President of the United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—Whereas, the congress of the U. States, by an act, passed on the third day of the present month, did provide, that until the end of the first session of the next congress, unless provision be sooner made, for the temporary government of the territories of East and West Florida, ceded by Spain to the United States, by the treaty between the said parties, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, all the military, civil, and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories, in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.—Now, know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and abilities of Major General Andrew Jackson, I do, in virtue of the above recited act, appoint him to exercise within the said ceded territories, under such circumstances as have been, or may hereafter be prescribed to him, by my instructions, and by law, all the powers and authorities heretofore exercised by the governor, and captain general, and intendant of Cuba, and by the governors of East and West Florida, within the said provinces respectively, and do authorize and impower him, the said Andrew Jackson, to execute and fulfil the duties of this present appointment according to law; and to have and to hold the same, with all its powers and privileges, until the end of the next session of congress, unless provision be sooner made, for the government of the said territories, so ceded by Spain to the United States:—Provided, however, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, that the said Andrew Jackson, or any person acting under him, or in the said territories, shall have no power or authority to lay or collect any new or additional taxes, or to grant or confirm to any person or persons whomsoever, any title, or claims to land, within the same.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1821, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty fifth.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The court argued from the above commission, that it was the will of the President to invest Governor Jackson with all the civil, military and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the Spanish government over the Floridas, before the change of sovereignty—with such limitations, and subject to such instructions as it might please the President from time to time to prescribe. The said powers given as aforesaid, are limited only by the following instructions and reservations of the President, which are, that the Governor of the Floridas shall have no power or authority to lay or collect any new or additional taxes, or to grant or confirm to any person or persons whomsoever, any title or claims to land within the same.—From the exceptions themselves, we arrive at the conclusion, that all the civil, military and judicial powers are given—with this further exception, such parts of them as are conferred on others, for all the above powers are vested somewhere, being absolutely necessary to carry on the government.

The following relates particularly to the powers of Judge Fromentin, from which it appears he had not, as has been stated, the jurisdiction of a United States' Territorial Judge, but simply under such laws as related to the revenue, and the importation of people of color.

"The counsel for the defendant, in his very able and ingenious argument, suggested that as the President had appointed a judge of the United States for West Florida, possibly his tribunal might have jurisdiction of this case. He admitted, however, that he could not have jurisdiction, unless it was positively given him by statute, or the express instructions of the President. From the commission read, and the deductions already made, it fully appears that jurisdiction of this case had been conferred on the governor, and cannot be presumed to be given to the judge: Having seen the commission of the judge, he is expressly required by instructions contained in it, to consider himself as governed by the laws of the United States—and the inquiry now is, what laws of the United States are extended to the Floridas, taken in contradistinction to the Spanish laws in force here. From the second section of the act entitled "an act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Spain," we find that only such laws as relate to the revenue and importation of the people of color, are extended to the Floridas. And as these subjects have been expressly excepted, and taken out of the general powers of the governor, it is fair to presume that these subjects, and the cases arising under the two laws of the United States, expressly extended to this country, are alone the legitimate objects of the judge's jurisdiction, until the contrary be shown from any instructions he may have from the President of the United States. In short, the judge's jurisdiction is not defined by any act of congress—and he can exercise no jurisdiction that is not expressly given him by the President's instructions.

"In conclusion we will add, there are technical objections to the plea filed in this case—in a plea to the jurisdiction of this court, it is necessary to shew that there is another court in which effectual justice may be administered; the plea under consideration wants that requisite, which alone ought to be sufficient to warrant this court in taking jurisdiction, least there might be a failure of Justice. We are perfectly satisfied that this court have jurisdiction, and therefore overrule the plea."

It has been contended by the adversaries of Gov. Jackson, that he has committed an offence against the constitution of the United States; but it will be seen from the above, that he is even placed above that instrument. Had it been the intention of the government to extend to the inhabitants of Florida, the benefits of our constitution, the clause prohibiting the temporary governor to lay and collect taxes would not have been introduced. Congress alone posses power under the constitution; but such is the uncontrolled power given to Gov. Jackson, that an express reservation of this right, with that of disposing of public lands, has been made, leaving of course every other attribute of sovereignty in his hands. That the power thus delegated to an individual, is too great in a republican form of government, we admit; that it has been abused, we deny. It would appear by the following extract from the Floridian, that the Governor is perfectly aware of the responsibility of his situation, and prepared honestly to meet the consequences of his conduct:

"Before Mr. Mitchell pronounced the opinion of the court on the question of jurisdiction, [an extract from which we have just given] Gov. Jackson made several remarks worthy of himself, and which deserve to be recorded; but the following is so perfectly characteristic, that we should be inexcusable in withholding it from our readers: He said, "I am clothed with powers that no one under a republic ought to possess, and which I trust will never again be given to any man—nothing will afford me more happiness than to learn that Congress in its wisdom shall have distributed them properly, and in such manner as is consonant to our earliest and dearest impressions. Yet as I hold these powers by the authority of an act of Congress and commissions from the President of the United States, it therefore becomes my imperious duty to discharge the sacred trust reposed in me, according to my best abilities; even though the proper exercise of the powers given, might involve me in heavy personal responsibilities. It has been my fortune to be thus circumstanced on other occasions in my various relationships as a public servant, yet I never have and never will shrink from the discharge of my public duties from any apprehensions of personal responsibility."

If all this be not conclusive of the powers vested in the hands of the temporary governor of the Floridas, we despair of ever convincing those opposed to Gov. Jackson, that he has any powers at all, and we give up the unprofitable attempt, to argue against prejudice and passion, for

"He that's convinced against his will,
"Is of the same opinion still."

If Callava had chosen to submit respectfully to the authority which had superseded his own, the morbid sensibilities of the exclusive constitutionalists of the Union, would have been spared, and as at St. Augustine the matter would have been settled without unnecessary appeals to the public, and accusations against an officer, whose distinguished rank only exposes him to the shafts of his adversaries. It has been stated in positive terms, that Judge Fromentin had *not* acknowledged that his powers did not warrant his interference in the affair of Callava, as we had been led to believe. We regret it, because we cannot discover, at the present moment, on what grounds he can maintain the right.

We heartily concur in the suggestions contained in the following paragraph; and should be willing to go yet further, by putting all lies on the same footing, whether told at the bar of a court or the counter of a shop—whether on the highway or in the drawing-room: *Nat. Intell.*

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Oaths.—It has become so fashionable and so common a practice to administer *oaths*, that a great portion of their sanctity and importance is lost in the careless and indifferent manner in which they are administered. On the trial of many causes, no matter how trifling they may be, the same oath is used, and the same indifference is observable. The taking of an oath is a solemn and awful act; it is calling on the OMNIPOTENT GOD, to witness the truth of the declarations which are about to be made; and it is intended to prevent the person who swears from uttering what he knows to be false. If this is the object, then let the mode of administering it be more solemn and impressive.

We cannot say that we are partial to the practice of swearing oaths. Honest men will tell the truth, "the whole truth, and nothing else but the truth," without the formality of "kissing the book;" and rogues are indifferent whether they are sworn or not, whilst the careless manner of administering oaths tends to increase that indifference.

We are not fond of innovations, but we would beg leave to suggest the following, as a better mode of coming at the truth than the one now in vogue. Let the swearing of oaths be abolished, and let the laws which are now in existence against perjurers, be changed into laws against liars. Let the liar be punished with the utmost severity; and when a witness approaches the bar, let him be told to *remember the law*, and let him fully understand what he has to expect in case of being convicted of falsehood.

We make these suggestions, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the public to an important but much neglected subject. It is our determination to recur to it speedily. We shall attempt to prove, that it is better to enact and *enforce* severe laws against liars, than to deprive oaths of their sanctity by administering carelessly, to persons upon whom the present fashionable mode of doing it has no effect.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

ABSTRACT OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[*From foreign papers received at New-York.*]

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

A subscription has been started in Ireland, for the erection of a testimonial in Dublin, in honor of the King's visit to that country. One gentleman subscribed 500 guineas. A proposition has since been made to build a palace, suitable for a royal residence, in Dublin.

A family at Belfast were lately poisoned, two of them to death, by eating milk, in which something called *fly-water*, containing a preparation of arsenic, had been accidentally mixed.

Lord Clifden has cancelled the whole of the arrears due by his tenantry, on his large estates in the country, and promised a suitable reduction of rent next season, should prices remain at their present depressed rate.

The King of England has announced his determination to hold a court every third year at Dublin.

Some disturbance lately took place at a public dinner in Dublin, at which both Catholics and Protestants attended, in consequence of one of the latter, an Alderman, giving as a toast, "The glorious and immortal memory of William the Third."

The naval commands at Jamaica and the Leeward are to be consolidated, and given to Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, at present employed at the former place; and Admiral Fahie, at the latter place, will be removed to the command at Halifax.

An extensive maritime survey of the eastern coast of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the northward of the line, is about to be undertaken.

The John Bull newspaper contradicts the account given of the Queen's conversation just previous to her death, published in the Times, (and in many American papers.) It says, "no conversation took place between the Queen and Dr. Holland, as represented. For six hours before her death the Queen did not speak to any one; nor, from the state of her disorder, was she able to do so."

FRANCE.

Talleyrand, it is rumored, is soon to be recalled to the ministry.

Numerous lithographic prints, calling to recollection the death of Bonaparte, are circulated in Paris. The government is represented as alternately tolerating and prohibiting them.

The manufactures throughout the northern departments of France are said to be extending and improving rapidly by the aid of English, Swiss, and German workmen.

It is said that a theatre, of truly gigantic dimensions, is about to be erected in Paris. The stage will be one hundred feet high, and three hundred feet deep. The performances are all to be of the romantic kind; the scenes will be laid on mountains, in valleys, beside torrents, and sometimes in the clouds. The opening piece will have the following attractive title: *The unknown Spirit of the Mysterious Grotto, or the immense vacuum of the Solitude of the Desert.* Each box will be provided with a telescope!

Letters from Rome say, that all the members of the Bonaparte family, who reside in that capital, and especially his mother, are plunged in the most profound grief.

The sexton of the Church of St. Eustace, in Paris, amazed to find frequently a particular lamp extinct early, and yet the oil consumed only, sat up several nights to perceive the cause. At length he discovered that a spider of surprising size came down the cord to drink the oil. A still more extraordinary instance of the same kind occurred during the year 1751, in the Cathedral of Milan. A vast spider was observed there, which fed on the oil of the lamps. M. Morland, of the Academy of Sciences, has described this spider, and furnished a drawing of it.—It weighed four pounds, and was sent to the Emperor of Austria, and is now in the Imperial Museum at Vienna.

The Paris Moniteur contains an elaborate report of the labors of their Council of Agriculture during the last year. It is an able paper, but keeps quite clear of the commercial part of the subject, and so far affords no points for comparison with recent inquiries in England. Upon this an English editor remarks: "The growing internal prosperity of France at this moment is very apparent: as well from this document as from all other facts and information of a kindred nature.—Two or three years hence the development will be still more striking, and we shall begin to discover that *the Bourbons are once more our natural enemies.*"

SPAIN.

It is said that the people never paid their taxes with so much punctuality, nor required so little pressing to make payments, as since the re-establishment of the Constitutional system. And the enrolments for the army, in all the provinces, were never before made with so much expedition, and so free from disorder.

The Madrid papers have published extracts from the proceedings instituted against the authors of the massacre in Cadiz, on the fatal 10th of March, last year. The result of the testimony of a great crowd of witnesses proves that every possible means of seduction were employed to induce the soldiers to massacre the inhabitants. Brandy and money were distributed in the taverns. The Generals Campana, Freyre, Rodriguez, Valdes, the Colonels Gabarra, and Capacete, and many subaltern officers, are greatly compromitted. The sentence will be quickly pronounced. The three Generals and the superior officers are strictly guarded. The people wait with great impatience for justice. There were 156 persons killed and grievously wounded.

Private letters from Spain speak of some essential modifications of the new constitution, as being in contemplation.—The change has been concerted by those distinguished by their talents, and some of the administration, and has been discussed and approved at several private meetings. It is designed to remedy many of the existing evils, and will be presented to the Cortes as soon as it assembles. According to this project, the representative government will be divided into two bodies—namely, a Chamber of Nobles, and a Chamber of Deputies, for the kingdoms and provinces. These Chambers will have the initiative with regard to the proposal of laws; the Crown will have an absolute veto, and the propositions which it may reject cannot be reproposed until another session. The municipal authorities and the justices of the peace are to be elected by the people.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 9th inst, says: "Advices from Cadiz inform us, that the commerce of that port is in the most deplorable state, on account of the extensive losses sustained by the capture of a great number of merchant ships by the insurgent privateers."

GERMANY.

The late disturbance between the Jews and Christians at Dantzic, arose from the Jews having erected booths in the market place, which the populace wanted to pull down the day before the annual fair. The director of the police, who attempted to restore order, was very roughly handled; the booths were pulled down, the merchandise destroyed, and the proprietors ill used. The military who were called in were resisted, and obliged to fire. Several persons were wounded, and two Jews killed.

A paragraph, dated on the banks of the Danube, says; "The Austrian troops are marching towards the frontiers of Dalmatia, where they are already assembled to the number of 30,000. Forty thousand men besides are between Trieste and Laybach. These troops are placed on the war establishment."

An article, dated Berlin, Aug. 16th, says, that a grand camp was to be established there about the end of the month, but nothing had transpired which led to a supposition that Prussia would interfere in the affairs of the East.

The Hamburgh papers of the 24th of August mention, that a proclamation which had been promulgated by Professor King, of the Leipsic University, on behalf of the Greeks, was seized by the authorities of that city, on the 8th inst. and proceedings commenced against the author and publisher. An article from Frankfort states, that this appeal has excited the most intense interest in that quarter.

PRUSSIA.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 14th inst. has, under the head of Prussia, the following paragraph:

Orders have been sent to the Berlin censors to let every thing written in favor of the Greeks pass. It may have been remarked, that within a short time past the Berlin papers, even the Court Gazette included, contain many articles favorable to the Greeks.

The censorship imposed upon the press in this kingdom is of the most rigid and arbitrary nature. The censors of the other German states are regarded as much too indulgent by the Prussian government, and all German books published out of Prussia undergo a fresh examination at Berlin. It even appears from the foreign papers that censors are appointed to inspect the works of particular booksellers. Thus in a letter dated Berlin, Aug. 9, it is said: "The special censorship to be exercised over the works published by M. Brookhaus, of Leipsic, which may be imported into Prussia, is confided to M. Heydebreck, superior president of the province of Brandenburgh. From him, in future, will emanate all the ordinances for the whole monarchy relative to Mr. Brockhaus's publications. The censorships on M. Brockhaus's books is not confined to political works, par-

fets, and periodical writings, but extends to publications strictly scientific and literary."

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS.

A letter from Stutgardt says: "We have also declared war against the Grand Turk; we have had a meeting, we have elected a committee, we subscribe considerable sums, and we mean to send a sacred battalion to assist the Greeks in becoming free. We have already dispatched one of our volunteers to Greece to apply to the Greek Senate to know whether they are most desirous of money or men."

The latest letter we have seen from Constantinople is dated July 25. It says: "For some days we had reckoned on the preservation of tranquillity; to-day the former apprehensions revive; a crowd of Franks and other Christians seek refuge in the palace of France and in those of the embassies. The fear of fresh excesses agitates all those unhappy persons to whom we cannot refuse an asylum, and the food necessary for their support.—One cannot foresee what would happen if the rupture with Russia should take place."

Great indignation has been excited in the Ionian islands by the conduct of the British merchants, in furnishing provisions to the Turks in the fortresses of the Morea, which, but for this aid, would long since have been reduced.

A party of Turks recently entered the Austrian territory in pursuit of some Greeks who had taken refuge there; but the Austrian troops having fired upon them, they made a preciptate retreat without returning the fire or committing any further hostile act.

Ali Pacha, who appears to have many more lives than a cat, has again entered Joannina. An army opposed to him, consisting of 30,000 Turks and 20,000 Albanians and others, has disappeared. So say the latest accounts. The only fault is, that the story as to the Turkish army is rather too large.

A new German Journal, established at Frankfort, states, under the date of Constantinople, July 25th, that an insurrection has broken out in Arabia, the intelligence of which has excited the most lively sensation in the capital of the Ottoman empire. A man, it reports, who is unceasingly repeating passages from the Koran, and who affirms that he is descended in a direct line from Mahomet, has gained over to his cause numerous partisans. The same Journal says, that another insurrection had broken out in Egypt.

NAPLES.

The king of Naples, by a royal decree, has re-established the order of the Jesuits in the kingdom of Naples. The order had previously been restored to Sicily, and intrusted with the education of the island. The Neapolitan General Pepe has arrived in London.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1821.

The Wilmington Recorder, of the 20th ultimo, has resumed his remarks on the Convention question, and has occupied more than a column of his paper with what we suppose he intends as a reply to statements made in our own. It is a reply, truly; and just such a one as we anticipated; a reply equally worthy of the editor and the cause which he advocates. For strength of argument, logical reasoning, purity of style, and "dignity" of sentiment, it has no superiors, and but *one* equal. It is a production, in whatever light we view it, beyond compare; and throws far into the shade, and on their backs too, "the gigantic geniuses of the mountains;" and buries them, as Jupiter did the giants of old, who had the audacity to dispute his pre-eminence, beneath a world of rubbish. Smarting as we do, from the bruises we have received in this terrible conflict, and feeling sensibly our present humiliation, yet we cannot refrain from paying the above humble tribute to the talents, and skill, and power, of our arch-adversary, the modern Hercules, who, dressed in his lion's skin, and armed with his massy club, either looks down, or knocks down, all opposition.

The editor of the Recorder has a wonderful knack of answering arguments and disproving statements, without the labor of confuting them, or exhibiting counter ones; for instance: "The statements made by the editors of the Carolinian are too *stale* to excite interest, and have been too often refuted in the Legislature, to now require even a contradiction." Thus do minds of a superior order remove obstacles, which to ordinary minds would be deemed almost insuperable, with as much ease as an elephant would break through a spider's web thrown across his path; and thus easily are even "gigantic geniuses" laid prostrate by those who dwell in the upper regions of the intellectual world.

The Recorder will not "stoop to notice the bilingsgate that fills the columns of the Carolinian:" most nobly resolved! The lion should not rouse from his lair, nor the eagle descend from his dizzy height, without some exalted purpose in view; something worthy their dignity and capable of conferring honor on their prowess.

The editor of the Recorder will accept the appointment of *Doorkeeper*; and why? Because it is "on the *threshold* he wishes to take his stand!" Who can doubt it? No one, we presume, ever dreamt of his holding any other than the most conspicuous station, or of his occupying any other place than the van, in whatever conflict he might be engaged. It was expected, that where dangers flew the thickest, there would be found the editor of the Recorder; and that, Don Quixote like, with the editor of the Compiler for his squire, he would rout the Conventionists, alias "western demagogues," with as much ease as the Knight of La Mancha did the flock of sheep. But we surely did not expect, that the trusty spear with which he would accomplish all this, would be a "file of the Carolinian!" little did we anticipate such an event. Little did we think, when we were penning those "fulsome arguments," that they were destined to perform such wonders: that they would effect what all the sound reasoning, good sense, and splendid talents of the Cape Fear Recorder could never do. But so it is! And it is one of those inscrutable events in the history of the world, which laugh to scorn the investigations of the profoundest intellect.

We admire the effect of well chosen similes or comparisons, as well as the art which is necessary to introduce them happily into a composition: they form a great beauty in writing. For this reason we extract the following just comparison from the Recorder, which so aptly illustrates the subject of a Convention, and the claims of the West. Our readers cannot but be sensible how palpably it hits! here it is: "A beggar comes into my house, informs me that Providence has bestowed more of the goods of this world on me than him, he solicits a part of my possession, or a participation thereof with me, and threatens, that if I refuse, that he will take it by force; that have it he will, "peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must." This, western "beggars," is exactly your case: thus shameless is your conduct.

"We have often repeated," says the Recorder,—and we can assure our readers it is a fact that he has done so,—"that if a Convention is ever called in this state, it must be through the interference of the Legislature;" and if reiterated assertions be taken for arguments, the editor has established the truth of his position beyond the possibility of a doubt. According to him, the Legislature is omnipotent, and is placed above the control of the people who created it. The people, in fact, have no power; the "compact" was not entered into with them, but with the "*counties*;" the counties, therefore, have to decide on the expediency or inexpediency of a Convention; and by a perversion of logic, as well as of common sense, the Recorder makes out the voice of the *counties* to be the voice of the *people!* Hence the *people* are opposed to a Convention; and all this noise about it is but the ebullition of ambitious "demagogues" and disappointed office seekers.

The same sort of argument is used against any change in the Senate, that is, in the mode of electing the Senators. The interest of the *East*, and the interest of the *State*,—which the public will always recollect mean one and the same thing,—require that "each county should have an equal voice in that body:" what our readers are to understand by an "*equal voice*" is, that Currituck, Carteret, and Columbus, should have as much weight in the Senate as Orange, Rowan and Mecklenburg. This, to be sure, may be an equal representation of the *counties*; but to call it an equal representation of the *people*, is downright nonsense.

The often repeated charge against the people of the West, of preferring the interest of adjoining states to that of our own, deserves no reply, because it is not true. Farmers will always seek the best markets; and merchants will purchase their goods where they can obtain them on the best terms. Can they be blamed for this? Would the proprietor of the Cape Fear Recorder go up to Fayetteville to purchase his goods, when he could get them 25 per cent. cheaper in New-York? Partaking as little of the character of an "*Adventurer*" as he does, and as patriotic as he would have us believe him to be, our word for it, he would not, in his "sober senses," take this method of showing his patriotism, and his devotedness to the interest of his own state. When the "commercial metropolis" of North-Carolina shall hold out equal inducements, with other places, to the people of the West, then they will resort thither; and the Recorder cannot ask them to do so before.

In conclusion, we beg the Recorder to "keep cool;" as we have reason to apprehend that his great excitement has already reached his "brain, and affected its tenement;" in which case, any farther excitement might be attended with fatal consequences. The "interest of the *East*," and consequently of the *State*, render it imperative on the editor to take care of himself.

PREMIUMS

Offered by the ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY *for the Show of the next Fall.*

A premium of ten dollars for the best Drill Plough for putting in cotton seed.

Five dollars for the most approved two-horse Plough; and the like sum for the most approved one-horse Plough.....both to be constructed on the Dagon principle.

Five dollars will be awarded for the best pair of woollen Blankets.

Five dollars for the best piece of woollen cloth, not less than ten yards.

Five dollars for the most elegant Counterpane, and four dollars for the next best.

Five dollars for the most approved Ram, and the like sum for the most approved Ewe.

Five dollars for the best young Bull, over two and under three years old; the like sum for the best heiffer of the same age.

A premium of ten dollars in silver will be awarded to the person who shall produce, during the next season, the most cotton off of reclaimed old field, per acre; the like premium for the greatest produce of corn from reclaimed old field, per acre....the quantity of ground put in cultivation not to be less than one acre for each; a statement in writing to be furnished of the preparation, mode of culture, and precise amount of the crop—the crop, moreover, to be viewed before gathered by some two members of the Society, who shall report thereon.

These are all of the premiums offered by the Society at its last meeting. It is, however, expected that, at the spring meeting, the list of premiums will be enlarged.

The next annual Show will take place in the month of November, of which due notice will be given.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Sec'y.*

At the Cattle Show in Worcester, Ms. on the 3d and 4th of last month, the following toasts were drank at the public dinner:

Our mother Earth—It becomes her offspring to reflect, that, like *other* mothers, the *nutriment* she affords is dependent on the *aliment* she receives.

The *nobility* of our country.....The LORDS of the soil.

The Plough, Shuttle, and Canvas....They furnish our prime comforts—Food, Clothing, Cash.

The Ploughing Match, and all other *matches*, which will test the ability of each member of our Society to perform his business in a *husband*-like manner.

The Farmers' *cardinal points*—Good Tools, Strong Teams, Neat Farms, and "Smart Wives."

The whole number of schools and academies in the town of Providence, R. I. is 61—and the whole number of pupils therein is 2805. This estimate includes five schools supported at the expense of the town, the Yearly Meeting School, under the superintendence of Friends, and 41 primary schools, besides several private academies for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies. *Nat. Intel.*

Old Powell, of Gloucester county, N. J. raised twenty-one sons and one daughter from the same wife: seventeen of them, all that were old enough, served in the Revolutionary army at the same time; and at one harvest the father led twenty-one sons in the field, the youngest of whom was able to make a hand.

Woodbury Herald.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

The notorious Cobbett and a respectable "Quaker merchant." Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, are at issue upon the subject of slavery in the West and East Indies. Mr. Cropper is one of those who advocate the encouragement of the East India trade, in which he is opposed by Cobbett, by whom he is, as usual, overwhelmed with a torrent of abuse. We give the following observations to show the shameless manner in which this political Proteus advances the most palpable falsehoods:

"Upon my word, friend Cropper, yours is a strange sort of a wish: that of seeing an abolition *of slavery*, and that of seeing the *number of slaves increase* at the same time! But your broad brimmed beaver disguised this from you, while you were looking so sharply about for a *contrast* to support your calumny on the West India planters. Dismissing this foolery, therefore, let us come to the facts. You say that a friend has *told you*, that the planters in America *told him*, that *they* (good kind souls!) worked their slaves *less hard* than formerly. Now I assert without any qualification, that, compared with the West India treatment of slaves, that of America is brutal in the extreme; and that things are done there, with regard to slaves, and cruelties committed on slaves, that would make even a Scotch negro driver, in the West Indies, shudder with horror. Nay, that the *free negroes* in the United States are treated in a way, and that with *perfect impunity*, too, which would cause the perpetrator to be brought home from the West Indies and hanged at the Old Bailey amidst the applause of the multitude."

Verily, friend Cobbett, (we use one of his favorite expressions,) "*thou liest!*" What will he say when he learns the fact, that after a warm debate in one of the most distinguished assemblies in the Union, their advocates have obtained an ascendency as to give them rights and privileges gratis, for which a white citizen has to render service.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning last, of the croup, after a few days illness, *Archibald Henderson*, infant son and only child of James Martin, Jr. Esq. aged 18 months.

"And is thy lovely shadow fled?
Yet stop those fruitless tears:
He from a thousand pangs is freed...
You from ten thousand fears.

Though lost, he's lost to earth alone;
Above he will be found,
Amidst the stars, and near the throne,
Which babes like him surround.

Look upward, and your child you'll see,
Fix'd in his blest abode:
What parent would not childless be,
To give a child to GOD?"

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MERCHANDIZE.	*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Bacon	lb.	8	8½
Beef, mess		7	8
fresh		4	5
Beeswax		31	32
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	3
Peach		60	65
Apple		42	47
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee		32	35
Corn	bush.	50	60
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	15	15 25
Flour, superfine	bbl.	5 50	6
fine		5	
Flax seed	bush.		1 5
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	30	35
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		none
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		85	90
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground		90	1
Steel, German	lb.	18	20
blistered		12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	11
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12½	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	4 25
manufactured	lb.	8	15
Tallow		14	15
Wheat	bush.	90	1
Whiskey	gal.	40	41

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

SIGN OF
THE RISING SUN,
CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public generally, that the above well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. *ROBERT BOYCE*, has recently been considerably enlarged, and is furnished in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of BOARDERS. It contains upwards of sixty rooms. FAMILIES can be furnished with *private apartments*.

The *Columbia* and *Augusta* Stage-Office is kept at this house.

☞ NEW STABLES have been built for the use of the house, which will be provided with trusty and attentive Ostlers. 6wt79

CHARLES H. MIOT.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1st, 1821.

FEMALE
Academy at Lincolnton.

THIS institution will open on Monday, the 29th inst. under the direction of Miss *Barbara G. Braden*, late of New-York. In this institution will be taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, projection of Maps, History, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, French, Drawing, Embroidery, and Painting on Velvet according to the present improved method.

From the healthiness of the village and vicinity, and the acknowledged abilities of the teacher, the trustees expect a liberal share of public patronage. 3wt76

JOSEPH E. BELL, *Sec'ry.*

Lincolnton, N. C. Oct. 22, 1821.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 21st of December next, the Plantation and Lands of the late Wm. L. Alexander, lying on Rocky River, in the county of Cabarrus, containing about one thousand acres. This land is well watered, in a healthy situation, and, in point of fertility, is not excelled by any land in the western part of the state. Upon the premises is a large and convenient Dwelling-House, two stories high; and about two hundred acres of cleared land, now in cultivation. The sale will take place at the dwelling-house, upon a credit of 1 year, 18 months, and 2 years—the purchaser entering into bonds, with approved security.

A. HENDERSON, *Executor.*

Oct. 27, 1821. 5w78

PROPOSALS

ARE issued for publishing, by subscription, a periodical work, to be entitled "*Selections from the Records of the United Brethren's Church*," commonly called *Moravian* Church. Since the commencement of the year 1819, a periodical work, authorised by the German Synod of the United Brethren's Church, has been published in Germany, comprising biography, missionary intelligence, and other interesting matter, selected from manuscript accounts, together with occasional gleanings from the early history of that church. It is now proposed to translate into the English language, and to publish in this country, under the auspices of the Conference for Pennsylvania and the adjacent states, a select portion of the aforesaid work, under the above title; and to insert, occasionally, such other recent and interesting matter as may come to hand, in manuscript accounts or private letters, relative to the United Brethren's Church and Missions, particularly in this country.

The members and friends of our little Zion, and those who are interested in the general cause of the Gospel, are affectionately solicited to aid the undertaking by their patronage.

The work is to appear in quarterly numbers of 48 pages, making a volume of four numbers every year; the annual subscription to be one dollar, payable on the delivery of the first number; and the publication to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev'd. Jacob Van Vleck, at Salem, Stokes county, N. C. and also by the United Brethren's ministers throughout the United States.

Nov. 3, 1821. 7t4

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Sept. 15, 1821.

STOLEN from my plantation in Rutherford county, on the 30th of last month, a negro boy named JACOB, belonging to the estate of James Rutherford, deceased. He is a chunky, well set boy, about 17 years of age, pretty black, about five feet eight inches high, walks a little awkward, his right eye turns a little up and to the right, his hip is pretty much projected, he bends forward in the back, and has a scar on one of his legs, caused by the cut of an axe.

Fifty dollars reward will be given if said negro is lodged in any jail in this state, so that the subscriber can get him. A handsome reward will be given for the apprehension of the person who committed the theft. 4wt77

MAJOR ROSS ALEXANDER.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Camp Meeting at Hawfields Meeting-house, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. a sorrel MARE, mane and tail of a light color, about five feet two inches high, five years old last spring, a white spot in her forehead about the size of a dollar, had on a plated bit snaffle bridle and martingale, a saddle with plated stirrup irons, behind which was tied a light drab colored great coat, with a large cape, lined with green baize. A store was broken open about ten miles from the meeting house on Saturday evening, and a person by the name of John Moore is missing, and is supposed to have taken the mare. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of rather a dark complexion, a large head of hair, very black, large whiskers, and a ringworm all round his face, with dark eyes; had on, when he left here, very ragged clothing; and took with him a pair of cassimere pantaloons of a gray color, large legs, and two coats, one a mixt cloth, tolerably well worn, and the other a blue bombazette, long-tailed coat, half worn. No other clothing recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that she may be obtained.

JAMES STRAYHORN,
5 miles east of Hillsboro'.

Orange County, Oct. 19. 3wt76.

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and committed to the jail in Lincolnton, N. C. on the 12th of October, 1821. He is about 20 years of age, five feet five and a quarter inches high, is a mulatto, says his name is *Hampton*, and that he belongs to Solomon Locket, of Warren county, state of Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, agreeably to act of Assembly, and receive him.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Oct. 27, 1821. 3wt76

Committed to Jail,

ON the 24th of September, a runaway negro man, who calls himself DICK, and says he belongs to Haynes Morgan, who lives near the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. He appears to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and stammers some little when he talks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M'GUIRE, *Jailor.*

Morganton, Burke Co. N. C.
October 28, 1821. 5 t76p

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Walter Farris and wife, Mary Beaty, and Jordan Williamson, in right of David V. Wilson, against Samuel Wilson and others, heirs at law of John Wilson, deceased.....Petition for partition of real estate. It appearing to the court that Samuel Wilson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. 6wt76p

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

GENTLEMEN—The following lines are taken from an Irish publication of the year 1817.—They have never, I believe, appeared in print in this country, and as they are so characteristic of the people of that highly injured nation, you will oblige the son of an Irishman by giving them a place in your paper. W. P. J.

THE IRISHMAN.

THE savage loves his native shore,
Tho' rude the soil and chill the air,
Then why shouldn't Erin's sons adore,
A land which nature form'd so fair?
What flood reflects a shore so sweet,
As Shannon great or pastoral Ban,
Or who a friend or foe could meet,
So generous as an Irishman?

His hand is rash, his heart is warm,
But principle is still his guide;
None more regrets a deed of harm,
And none forgives with nobler pride;
He may be dup'd, but won't be dar'd,
More fit to practice than to plan;
And if the field of fame be lost,
It won't be by an Irishman.

If poor and strange, he'll for you pay,
Or guide to where your safe may be;
If you're his comrades, while you stay
His cottage holds a jubilee.
His very soul he will unlock,
And if he may your merits scan,
Your confidence he scorns to mock,
For faithful is an Irishman.

By honor bound, in woe or weal,
What'er she bids he dares to do;
Try him with bribe, it won't prevail,
Put him in fire, you'll find him true.
He seeks not safety, be his post
Where'er it may in danger's van,
And if the field of fame be lost,
It won't be by an Irishman.

Erin's lov'd land, from age to age,
Be thou more great, more fam'd and free;
May peace be thine, or should'st thou wage
Defensive war, cheap victory.
May plenty flow in every field,
Which gentle breezes sweetly fan,
And cheerful smiles serenely gild
The breast of every Irishman.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

A MEMORABLE DUEL.

From Keppel Craven's Tour through the Kingdom of Naples.

[*From the Georgia Advertiser.*]

"I cannot find that Ostuni is noted for any particular event in remote or recent times, except a celebrated duel, which took place in the town about the year 1664, the details of which are so strongly indicative of the temper and manners of the times, that they may perhaps plead an excuse for their insertion.

"The management of the sword, as an offensive and defensive weapon, was at that period not only considered as the most fashionable and manly accomplishment which a nobleman could possess, but was generally practised by all ranks of persons; for it is noted that even at a less remote era the fishermen of Taranto, after the daily labours imposed by the exercise of their profession, were wont to meet in the evening, and resort to the recreation of fencing. The barbarous custom of duelling, maintained in its full force by false notions of honor and prerogative, the inefficiency of the laws, and the errors of feudal institutions, contributed, no doubt, to ennoble this sanguinary art, and extend the prevalence of its exercise throughout the realm.

"The Count of Conversano, called also Duke of Le Noci, of the family of Aquaviva, and the Prince of Francavilla, of that of Imperiali, were the two most powerful lords in lower Apulia: the former boasted of his ancient descent, his numerous titles, and his great domains, and numbered among his predecessors a succession of nobles whose tyrannical and violent disposition had designated them as a race dreaded by their inferiors, and hated by their equals. The prince of Francavilla was of Genoese extraction, but his family had been settled in the kingdom from the time of Charles the V. and he emulated the Count in pride, while he surpassed him in wealth. Their territories joined, and the constant litigations arising out of their inordinate but ill-timed jurisdictions were thereby superadded to the long list of mutual injuries recorded by both families.—Their animosity broke out at Naples, on some trifling occasion, when they were each in their carriage, and after a long contest of words, the Count of Conversano challenged the prince of Francavilla to decide their affair by the sword; the latter declined this mode of combat, as ill suited to his age and infirmities, but consented to the duel if the arms might be exchanged for pistols. His antagonist, who was esteemed the best swordsman in the kingdom, insisted on his first proposal, and excited the prince to accede to it by the application of several blows with the flat side of his weapon. An insult so grossly offered in the public streets authorized the existing government, carried on through the administration of a Viceroy, to suspend or check the consequences likely to arise by placing the aggressor under arrest for a time, and subsequently ordering them both to retire to their respective estates. But the feelings of unsatisfied hatred in the one, and of insulted pride in the other, were not likely to be allayed by this exclusion from the world; and in a short time the Prince of Francavilla proposed a champion in his cause, in the person of his sister's only son, the Duke of Martina, of the house of Carraccioli. This young man was but just returned from his travels, and his education was not completed, so that although the Count of Conversano admitted, with a brutal anticipation of success, the substitution of this youthful adversary, it was agreed that a year more should elapse previous to the final termination of their differences, and the field of battle was fixed at Ostuni, the jurisdiction of which town had been previously claimed and disputed by both noblemen. The eyes of the whole kingdom were directed with anxious and fearful expectation towards this spot; but the wishes of the majority were entirely on the side of the Duke of Martina, whose youth, accomplishments, and amiable disposition called forth the interest of all ranks. His uncle, actuated more by the apprehensions of shame in the event of defeat, than by feelings of affection for his relative, endeavoured to insure success by the following stratagem: A gentleman, who had been some time, as was the custom in those days, a retainer in his family, left it abruptly one night, and sought the Count of Conversano's castle, into which he gained admission by a recital of injurious treatment and fictitious wrongs, heaped upon him by the tyrannical and arbitrary temper of the Prince of Francavilla. A complaint of this nature was always the passport to the Count's favour and good graces, and he not only admitted this gentleman to the full enjoyment of his princely hospitality, but having found that he was an experienced and dexterous swordsman, passed most of his time in practising with him that art, which he soon hoped would insure a triumph he valued most on earth. A few days previous to that fixed for the duel, the guest, under pretence of paying a visit to his relatives, withdrew from the Count of Conversano's territories, and secretly returned to those of his employer; where he lost no time in communicating to his nephew all the peculiarities and advantages repeated experience had enabled him to remark in the Count's manner of fencing. The Duke of Martina was thereby taught that the only chance of success which he could look to, was by keeping on the defensive during the early part of the combat; he was instructed that his antagonist, though avowedly the most able manager of the sword in the kingdom, was extremely violent, and that if he could parry the thrusts made on the first attack, however formidable from superior skill and strength of wrist and arm, he might perhaps afterwards obtain success over an adversary, whose person, somewhat inclined to corpulency, would speedily become exhausted from the effects of his own impetuosity. The Duke of Martina, furnished with this salutary advice, and strong in the conviction of what he deemed a just cause, awaited in calm anxiety the day of battle; and the behaviour of the two combatants on the last morning strongly characterizes their different dispositions, as well as the manners and habits of the age they lived in.—The Duke of Martina made his will, confessed himself, and took an affectionate leave of his mother, who retired to her oratory to pass in prayer the time her son devoted to the conflict; while the Count of Conversano ordered a sumptuous feast to be prepared, and invited his friends and retainers after the fight; he then carelessly bade his wife farewell, and brutally alluding to his adversary's youth and inexperience, remarked, *Vado a far un capretto.** They met at the place appointed: it was an open space before a monastery of friars at Ostuni; but these good fathers, by their intercession and prayers, prevailed upon the combatants to remove to another similar plot of ground, in front of the Capuchin convent, in the same town: here the bishop and clergy, carrying the Host in solemn procession, attempted in vain to dissuade them from their bloody purpose: they were dismissed with scorn, and the duel began. It was of long duration, and afforded the Duke an opportunity of availing himself of the counsels he had received; when he found the Count to be out of breath, and off his guard, he assumed the offensive part, and having wounded him, demanded if he was satisfied, and proposed to desist from any further hostility; but, stung to the soul by this unexpected reverse, the Count refused all offers of accommodation, and by blind revenge and redoubled animosity soon lost all command of himself, and received a second wound, which terminated the contest, together with his life. It appears that the Prince of Francavilla, whose principles were as little honourable as those of his adversary, and whose thirst of revenge was no less insatiable, had appointed a band of assassins to waylay and murder him on his way home, had he returned victorious from the conflict.

* I am going to kill a kid, or rather to *make* a kid.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

"In law, what plea so tainted and corrupt,
But being seasoned with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil?"

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

James the First, soon after his accession to the English throne, was present in a court of justice, to observe the pleadings in a cause of some consequence. The counsel for the plaintiff having finished, the king was so perfectly satisfied, that he exclaimed, "'Tis a plain case!" and was about to leave the court. Being persuaded, however, to stay and hear the other side of the question, the pleaders for the defendant made the case no less plain on their side. On this the monarch rose, and departed in a great passion, exclaiming, "They are all rogues alike."

SCENIC ILLUSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

One of the most remarkable instances with which we are acquainted, of the illusion produced by theatrical exhibitions, occurred in a small town in Maryland, several years ago. In the evening of a day on which a militia muster had been held at the town, Othello was performed in a barn by a strolling company of players. A piece of canvass was let down before the door, and a centinel, one of the trainbands, stationed at it with a loaded musket, in order to prevent a gratuitous gaze from the outside, and the irruption of unruly persons. The man contrived to put his head in from time to time and to catch thus the intrigue of the play. He was observed to be occasionally much agitated during the third and fourth acts, but the cause was not suspected. Suddenly, just as the Moor was about to stifle Desdemona, he turned impetuously in, levelled his piece at the actor and shot him dead, exclaiming with fury, "no d——d negro shall ever murder a white woman in my presence, if I can help it." We have this anecdote from an eye witness, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who attests that the poor sentinel was not intoxicated, and had the reputation of good nature and good conduct.

BISHOP ATTERBURY.

In the debates on the Occasional Conformity and Schism Bills in the House of Lords, in December, 1718, they were very warmly opposed by Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, who said "he had prophesied last winter that this bill would be attempted in the present session, and he was sorry to find he had proved a true prophet."—Lord Conningsby, who always spoke in a passion, rose immediately after the bishop, and remarked, that "one of the right reverends had set himself forth as a prophet; but for his part, he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless to that famous prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass." The bishop, in reply, with great wit and calmness, exposed his rude attack, concluding in these words:—"Since the noble lord hath discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but, my lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel. I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship." From that day forth, Lord Conningsby was called "Atterbury's Pad." DR. KING.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

MR. RUSSEL—On reading in your last Wednesday's Centinel an extract from Mr. Knapp's biography of Warren, it reminded me of some circumstances not mentioned by him, which occurred at the "*Old South*" on the 5th of March, 1775, which was the anniversary of the massacre of several inhabitants of the town of Boston by the British troops in 1770.

Mr. Hancock had delivered an oration the preceding year on the same occasion, in the course of which he made the following observations:

"Standing armies are sometimes (I would by no means say generally, much less universally) composed of persons who have rendered themselves unfit to live in civil society; who have no other motives of conduct than those which a desire of the present gratification of their passions suggests; who have no property in any country; men who have lost or given up their own liberties, and envy those who enjoy liberty; *who are equally indifferent to the glory of a George or a Louis; who for the addition of one penny a day to their wages, would desert from the christian cross, and fight under the crescent of the Turkish Sultan. From such men as these what has not a state to fear? With such as these usurping Cæsar passed the Rubicon; with such as these he humbled mighty Rome, and forced the mistress of the world to own a master in a traitor.* These are the men whom sceptered robbers now employ to frustrate the designs of God, and render vain the bounties which his gracious hand pours indiscriminately upon his creatures. By these the miserable slaves in Turkey, Persia, and many other extensive countries, are rendered truly wretched, though their air is salubrious, and their soil luxuriantly fertile. By these France and Spain, though blessed by nature with all that administers to the conveniences of life, have been reduced to that contemptible state, in which they now appear; and by these BRITAIN——!!! *but if I was possessed of the gift of prophecy, I dare not, except by divine command, unfold the leaves on which the destiny of that once powerful kingdom is inscribed.*"

At that time there were no British troops in Boston; four regiments, however, shortly after arrived, the officers of which expressed the most decided detestation of the above inserted quotation, and as Mr. Knapp says, "threatened vengeance on any Orator, who shall dare to repeat such sentiments." When Warren delivered his Oration the following year, in defiance of those threats, the British army had been reinforced to nearly ten thousand men, and more than a hundred of the officers attended, *secretly armed*, for the purpose of taking revenge, on the utterance of any sentiment, which should be obnoxious to them.

The writer of this article was standing in the broad aisle, near the upper end, and saw Capt. Chapman, of the Royal Welsh Fusileers, on the lowest step of the pulpit stairs, playing with *three pistol balls* in his right hand, and occasionally casting looks of contempt on the orator, but more particularly on William Cooper, Esq. the town clerk, who was seated near him directly under the pulpit.—Mr. Cooper maintained a firm and undaunted countenance, and returned his looks with disdain.—I never look back upon that scene without horror in the contemplation of the danger we were then in, of a much more horrid massacre than the one we were then commemorating. A trifle lighter than air would have deluged that church in blood. When I reflect upon the irritated state of the minds of both parties, it has always been a wonder to me that the war did not commence on that day.

The 47th regiment (it was supposed by design) passed the church at this time, the drums beating with redoubled force. This regiment was commanded by the infamous Col. Nesbit, who, a few days after, caused an innocent man to be tarred and feathered, and carted through the principal streets in open day, and headed the party HIMSELF, followed by some grenadiers and the whole band of the regiment, in defiance of that *law* which he was *ostensibly* sent to protect.

After the orator had made some remarks on the massacre of the 5th of March, 1770, he said—

"And could it have been conceived that we again should have seen a British army in our land, sent to enforce obedience to acts of Parliament destructive to our liberty? But the royal ear, far distant from this western world, has been assaulted by the tongue of *Slander;* and VILLAINS, traitorous alike to their king and country, have prevailed upon a gracious prince to clothe his countenance with wrath, and to erect his hostile banner against a people ever affectionate and loyal to him and his illustrious predecessors of the house of Hanover. Our streets are again filled with armed men; our harbors are crowded with ships of war; but these cannot intimidate us; our liberty must be preserved; it is far dearer than life, we hold it even dear as our allegiance; we must defend it against the attacks of friends as well as enemies; we cannot suffer even Britons to ravish it from us."

While this sentence was repeating, Capt. Chapman exclaimed—*Fie! Fie!* It was at first supposed that FIRE was cried, which occasioned a momentary disturbance,——when William Cooper rose from the chair, and with a voice truly Stentorian, vociferated that there "*was no fire, but the fire of envy, burning in the hearts of our enemies, which he hoped soon to see extinguished;*" looking with indignation on Chapman, Hawkeshaw, and other officers who were near him.

I could enlarge on this subject, Mr. Russel, but as I have already extended my remarks beyond my original intentions, and I fear encroached on your patience, I will subscribe myself

AN OLD BOSTONIAN.

Religious.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

CLOSE OF A SERMON,

By Dr. Griffin, Pastor of a Church in Newark, N. Jersey.

Now then, my friends, my reasons are all before you, and I hope to be justified by your consciences, while I execute the commission given me in the text. God hath said to the wicked, "O wicked man thou shalt surely die;" and the watchmen are commanded upon their peril to sound the alarm. I therefore solemnly declare, in the name of God, that there is a dreadful war waged of all the divine perfections against sin—that the sacred rights of Heaven have taken the field—that every glory of the Godhead is a livid lightning pointed at every thought—that the inviolable honor of Heaven's King is enlisted, and is coming down to crush a rebellious world. In equally solemn tones I declare, as my office obliges, and call every angel to witness, that in this war *God is right and the world is wrong.* These great truths, while I live, I will declare, and hope to pronounce them with my dying breath,—*God is right and the world is wrong.* I wish they were set forth in broad letters upon every forehead, and with a pen dipped in heaven were written upon every heart. I wish they were set upon the frontispiece of every book, and posted in sunbeams at the corner of every street,—that they were graven with the point of a diamond in the rock forever,—*God is right and the world is wrong.* I would that these ponderous truths would pass from land to land—prostrate nations of unknown tongues, and, rolling through every clime, might bring a humbled world to ask for mercy at a Saviour's feet.

Standing on my watch-tower, I am commanded, if I see aught of evil coming, to give warning. I again solemnly declare that I do discern evil approaching; I see a storm collecting in the heavens: I discover the emotion of the troubled elements: I hear the roar of distant winds—Heaven and earth seem mingled in the conflict—and I cry to those for whom I watch, *A storm! A storm!* Get you into the ark or you are swept away. Oh, what is it I see? I see a world convulsed and falling to ruins—the sea burning like oil—nations rising from under ground—the sun falling—the damned in chains before the bar, and some of my poor hearers with them! I see them cast from the battlements of the judgment scene: My God! the eternal pit has closed upon them forever-